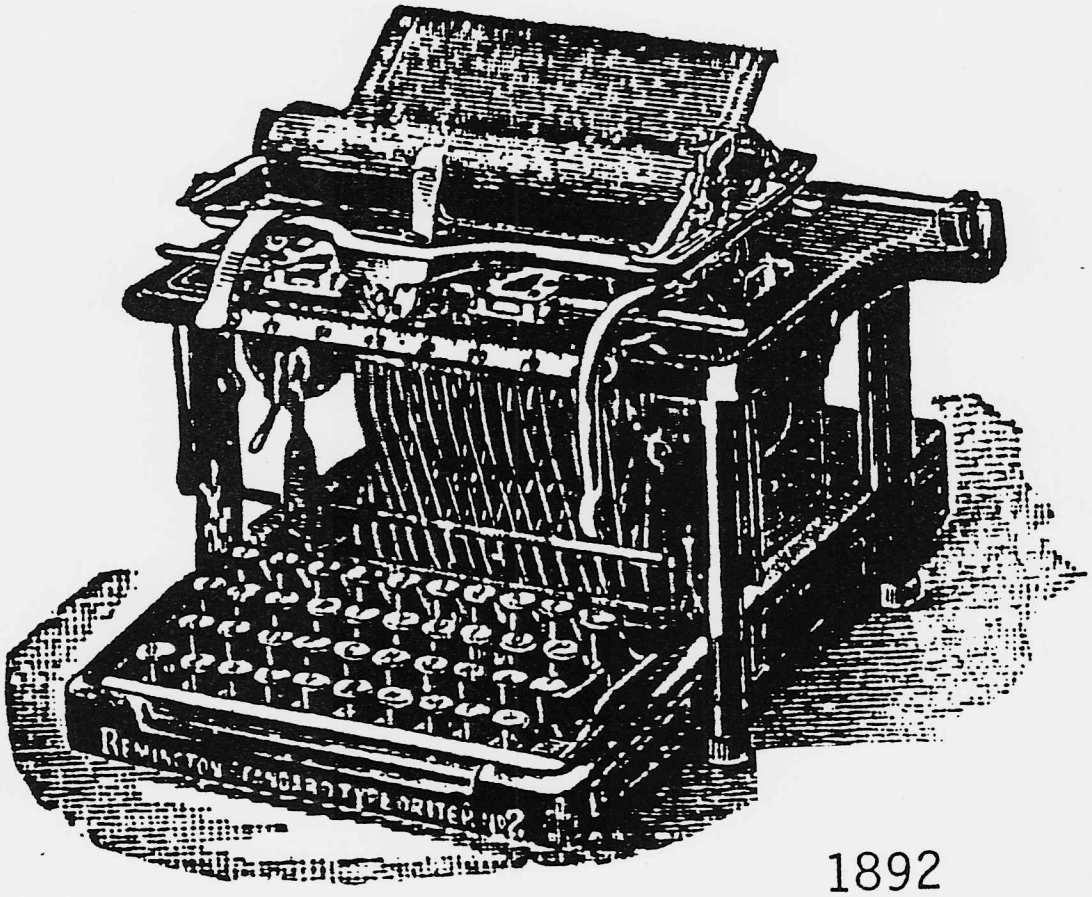
SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

REMINGTON 'Blind' Typewriter

OFFICE MACHINE AMERICANA -1740 BIRCH AVE., LEWISTON, IDAHO 83501



1892

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER (Blind).

1. This machine has the rotary Esc. feature, automatic R reverse and oscillator, billing decimal tabulator, variable line spacer, two-color R etc. Fig. No. 7 shows the paper feeding system. Platen 2, rear feed roll 3, margin clamp 20 and material being fed 36. Pressure on margin clamps may be varied by turning thumb screw 26. The clamp is shown in two pieces in F. No. 8. At point 38 of the clamping device, is pivoted a small front feed roll, not shown.

2. Fig. 11 shows a top view of rear part of machine. The main part of C 8 rides a rail and is further supported by rear rail 34 through arm 33. Directly under rail 34 is loosely pivoted the margin stop rod 1 (with stops thereon) which has a right and left play when required, but held normally to the right. The left stop 17 (shown in detail in F. 14) and right stop 56 is adjusted along the rod. Auxiliary stop 63, shown in detail in F. 13 serves to limit movement of C. Small trip 28 when contacting cam 53 of stop 17 gives the rod 1 a rocking movement and effects the bell ring as shown in F. 12. Further movement of C brings trip 28 against abutment 26 of stop 17 as in F. 9 and moves the rod 1 slightly to the left, and thus ending line and as will be explained locking keys. The trip at this time is shown by dotted lines F. 9. By depressing push button in left top plate a release is effected for an addition. The connection of this button with margin stop rod is shown by F. 16. Rod 12 operating with plate 9 attached to stop rod.

TYPEBAR AND CONNECTIONS. (F. No. 15-19.)

3. The bar 8 is of the pivotal variety (2 bearing pivots) made to swing in hangers 15 arranged in a circle on top plate so that all type strike at a central point. Link 9 connects bar 8 with key lever 10, forward ends of which terminate in the key tops 11 and rear end held in position by guides 8 and a key tension spring 7 against a fulcrum plate 3 in a recess 4 in lever. The bar 8 is swung up to printing position by depressing key 11. The U. bar 12 is located under the levers 10 near rear end thereof and is hung from a bracket 14 by links 13. Bracket 14 is fixed to a Esc. rocker 15 pivoted at 16 in Esc. bracket at rear of machine, and which operates in effecting the

C. escapement when key is depressed. The relation of this rocker, with its parts to C is shown better in F. 4.

4. Fig. No. 19 shows the improved relation between key levers and Esc. rocker. Across front of machine is pivoted a rock shaft 24 with two rearwardly projecting arms 23 on each end and one arm 26 in center projecting down. To lower end of links 19 is fastened by washer 20 the U. bar 18 and upper ends of links are attached to arms 23 at point 22. So to depress the key 6 will give shaft 24 a rocking movement. From a bell-crank 30, pivoted in a bracket 32, extends forward a link 28 and attached to arms 26 of rock shaft 24. A link 34 extends upward and attached to arm 36 of Esc. rocker. Thus through arm 26, the rocking of shaft 24 pulls link 28 forward and rocks the Esc. rocker for effecting the Esc. of C. You will notice that the U. bar 18 is located near forward end of key levers 5 as opposed to F. 15 position. Bar 18 may be moved nearer levers by turning washer 20 as shown in F. 16. The bar takes this position when the keys are locked at end of line. Explained later. Bars 8-13 as shown are located in forward part of bar circle.

LINE LOCK AND ESCAPEMENT MECHANISM.

(F. 1 to 6.)

5. Fig. No. 4 shows a good perspective left side view of this mechanism. To upper arm of rocker 49 is fixed rigid dog plate 48, loose dog 50, and wheel check 162, former two co-operating with Esc. wheel 156 in effecting the step by step movement of C. Esc. wheel 156 is loosely mounted on a shaft 154 which terminated at other end in a pinion 153 which engages a letter rack 7 of the carriage and is thus rotated when released. Set screw X and X′ determine the forward movement and normal position of this rocker respectively. Spring 10 wound around rocker returns same to normal position, and may be adjusted in regulating the touch. See operation of Royal Esc. Fig. 2-3-5 show the improved wheel checks which hold Esc. wheel in position when C is returned from left to right. Fig. 1-2 show inside of Esc. wheel pinion cups attached to rear end of Esc. shaft. Dog plate 48 has a projection 47a which co-operates with an arm 152 (arrester) on margin stop rod in locking rocker and keys at end of line, as shown by dotted lines in F. 6.

6. The improved Esc. mechanism etc. as shown in F. 18-19 and the position of U. bar is such as to eliminate danger of

breaking key levers 5 incident to line locking, straining the links 10, insuring a positive lock for the typebars 13 and a uniform movement of the Esc. rocker in effecting movement of C. Referring to the Esc. rocker, the arms 36-37-84 (one piece) is loosely mounted on bearing shaft 39 and is adjustable thereon by screws 74 and 46 for regulating its relative position. As usual the rocker is held in normal position by a rocker spring, which tends to rock it rearward. The arm 36 is provided with a shoulder 80 in the path of which an arm 81 of bell crank lever 82 extends. As shown in F. 18, this lever is pivoted at 83 to the inside of Esc. bracket 42, and the arm 81 serves as a stop to limit rear rock of rocker through arm 36, and holds same in normal position. The arm 81 is adjustable by thumb screw 95 and held normal by spring 88. The arm 103 extends upward, end of which is provided with adjustable screw 105. Incident to line locking, these arms are given a swinging movement to the left and which releases arm 36 of rocker, the rocker spring becoming effective to move the rocker further rearwardly and thus moving the U. bar up closer to key levers, F. 16. A space or so more to C. brings the arrester (F. 10 attached to stop rod) into the path of the abutment 84, thus locking rocker and keys. The spring pressed arrester 129-F. 10 serves to prevent a blocking of this movement until needed. Fig. No. 1, page 43, shows an enlarged view of rocker and Fig. No. 2, shows rocker locked against operation and the action of lug 135 on stop rod in operating of arm 83 and 81, etc.

RIBBON FEED, OSCILLATION AND REVERSE.

(F. 20 to 33.)

7. The ribbon feed, oscillation and reverse is done by the force exerted indirectly by the main spring. Fig. 27 shows the R spool 85 mounted on a feed shaft 83, rear end of which has a gear 82. Across the rear of machine in brackets from top plate is mounted a cross feed shaft 77 on the ends of which are feed gears 81-78, which mesh with gears 82-79 on the spool shafts alternately. The shaft 77 is caused to revolve by a gear 71 theron being meshed with a gear 68 of a ratchet wheel 69 loosely fixed on main spring wheel X, which, when turning in the spacing of C imparts a rotating movement to shaft 77. When gear 81 is meshed with gear 82 of left S shaft, the mechanism is in position for the R to wind on the left spool while right S is free to unwind. Shaft 77 is held in this position by

action of plunger arrangement 101 as shown in F. 29. When the last coil of R is unwound from right spool a weight 90-F. 27 is released, which by gravity falls and by its crank connection with a pin 93 in end of shaft causes said pin to move rearwards and project out from the face of gear 79 or 82-F. 27. The pin in this position engages a worm gear 95 on shaft 77 and directly in its path which co-operates in pulling the cross shaft 77 from the left to the right position and thus changing the travel of R. The R. spool then winds and left unwinds. F. 27 shows a view of left R spool and shaft. F. 31 a top perspective view of the entire mechanism and F. 33 a rear view of mechanism as placed in machine. F. 28 shows a rear view of reversing pin 93 and arm 89 therefrom.

8. The spools are held in position on shafts by a spool carrier plate as shown in F. 26. This plate is fixed to a carrier bracket 34, which is held in position by two arms or parallel links 42-43-F. 32. The arm 42 has a projecting arm 49 with a roll 51 thereon, which normally contacts with the outer edge of an eccentric plate 36. This plate is a part of the oscillating mechanism as shown in F. 22. In operation, lever 126 is lowered and raised like a pump handle by a lug 125 on the wheel ratchet, said wheel is revolving, such movement causing a gradual revolving of eccentric plate 133-F. 22 through gears 128-130-131, which causes a swinging or oscillating movement to the carrier 34 and thus shifts position of R and R spools along their shafts. F. 20 shows an under view of F. 22. F. 21 shows a side view of F. 22, and Figs. 23-24 show position taken by eccentric in effecting oscillating of carrier 34 through arm 39 or 49.

9. When the 2-color attachment is used the fore and aft movement of R is not so great and the red does not oscillate. A small eccentric is then used as in F. 23-24, and a large one as in F. 30 when solid R is used on regular machine. F. No. 32 shows the red color being used and the carrier in a locked position and arm 49 with roll 51 out of contact with eccentric 36.

10. F. 34 to 39 show the billing tabulator, mode of operation and its relation with the carriage in effecting the proper release and jump. (See page No. 23 and page No. 27.) F 41 shows the tab. key plate with each key numbered. F. 40 shows annular scale for condensed billing. Fig. 42—the line space pawls and regulator. F. 46 shows C shifting arrangement. F. 47-48-50—the variable line space mechanism. F. 51, the C trucks as used on the visible machines and some wide C. Rem. machines.

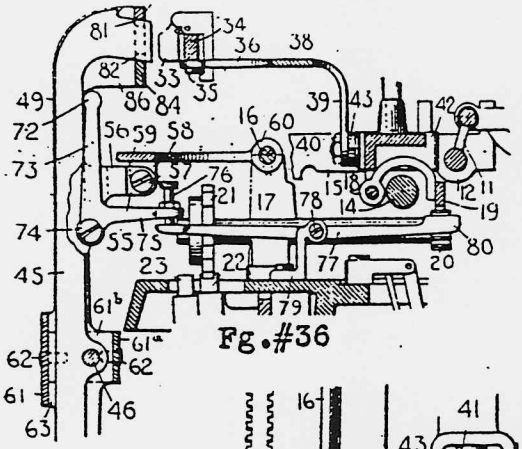
GENERAL NOTES.

11. If R does not oscillate investigate this mechanism. See that the lever 126-F. 22 is being actuated. See that gear No. 130 is not worn, and that entire mechanism and S shafts are well oiled. No. 1. For banking trouble, remove lost motion in shaft bearing 154, renew shaft, and adjust rack 7-F. 4-11 to the right or left as required. No. 3. F. 43-44 and screws 75 of F. 45 show the limits of the C shift for capitals and normal limit. For shifting alignment make adjustment on these limits, remove lost motion from carriage rail, clamps, etc. The clamps should be removed and holes therein filed oblong so as to allow an upward adjustment of same. No. 4. Remove side play from C rack or frame by adjustment to C rocker pivot screws and adjust the pins 77-F. 45 inward. No. 5. When a key is depressed suddenly and no C spacing results, the U. bar should be adjusted up nearer the levers. It should be adjusted on both sides uniformly so as to give uniform touch on both sides of keyboard. No. 6. Skipping occurs when dog points are worn, not enough tension on Esc. rocker, U. bar not up high enough, and letter space rack 7 does not engage pinion 153-F. 4 deep enough. If too deep, a grating sound will result in C return. Plate X-F. 11 regulates this engagement, adjustable up or down by set screw X′ therein. No. 7. The C should respond quickly when shift key is pressed. Remove play from right key by screw at its rear end. No. 8. Tabulator, F. 36, etc. For operation, see page 23. In the adjusting of the machine for tabulator work, the first step is the placing of the stops 33 on the rack 34 so that the columnar arrangement of figures will fall exactly at the positions at which it is desired to locate them on the paper. The accuracy with which the Tab. has been adjusted can be tested by placing the C at the beginning of the line, the stops being set on rack 34, and then pressing the left push button 1. This will bring the C at a point say 14 on the scales, if stop is set at 15, and when finger is removed, C should settle down at 15. (See Underwood Tab. page No. 60.) The oblong slots in rear end of arms 36, permit the rack 34 to be adjusted as required and held by screw 35.

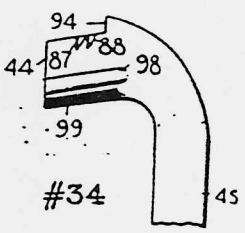
ALIGNMENT.

12. First adjust the shifting alignment as explained in note No. 3. If the Capital is out, the small letter is likely to be out also. Instead of twisting the bar as with the S. P., it should

be swung around on its hanger binding screw, otherwise the hanger will spread, pivot points may break, and lost motion therein result. Remove all lost motion from the bar by closing in on the hanger and tighten screw. Bar tighteners, sold by part companies, are useful for removing lost motion from bars. See part Catalog. When the impression made by bars in rear or front of bar circle is too much to right or left, they may be swung around into place on their clamp screws. However, with the side bars giving this same trouble, the entire hanger must be moved either to the right or left as required. Say the right bar L makes an impression too near to the preceeding character. The hanger must be moved to the right slightly. You will notice that the bars are curved. Now if the front or rear bars are above or below the writing line, this curve may be decreased or increased as the case may require. Suppose a front bar is above the line. This shows the bar is not reaching the center of the circle and should be either adjusted rearward or the bar lengthened by straiglitening the curve. Say a rear bar is above the line. It is too long. In this case shorten bar by increasing curve thereto. This bending of bar is done with a bar bender or Nine Prong. Align the small letters first and then the capitals. The type should be driven into end of bar firmly and straight. Keep in mind at all times, when aligning, a perfect center of the bar circle and that all the type must strike at this center to be in perfect alignment. When type are out of align, they are missing this center point. Reason it out in your mind why such and such a change in the position of bar should be made, first, and imagine you see the result of this change before really making same, and be positive you are right.



Fg.#36



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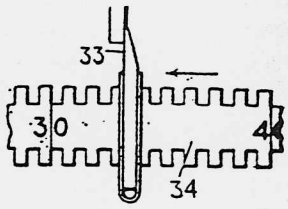

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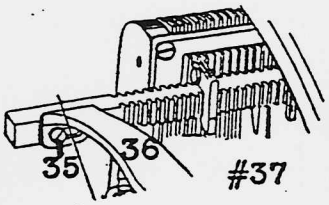

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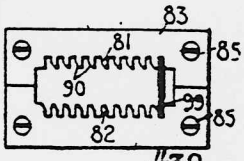

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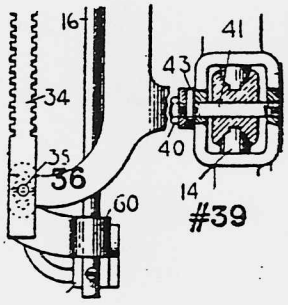

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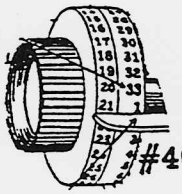

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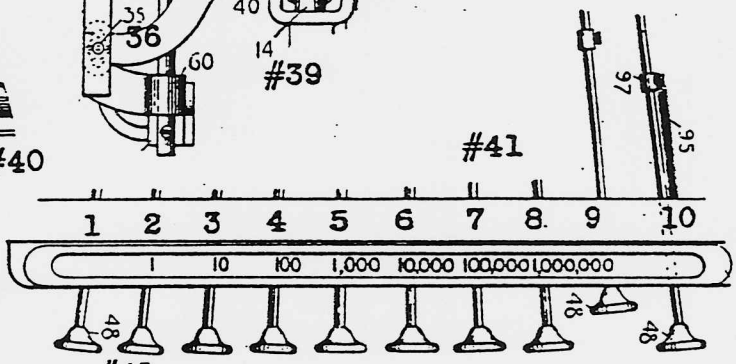

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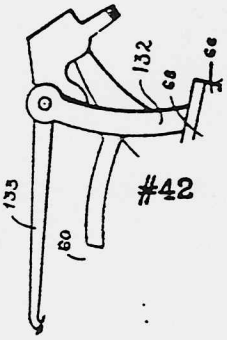

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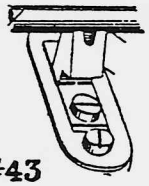

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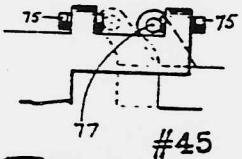

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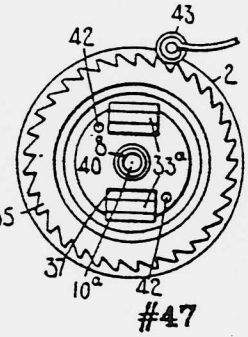

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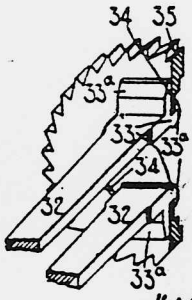

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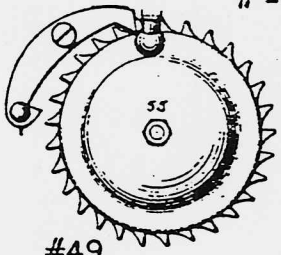

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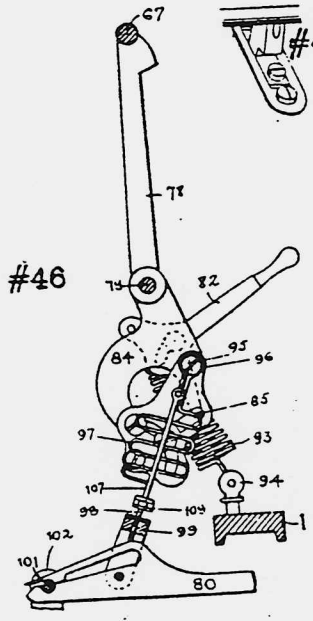

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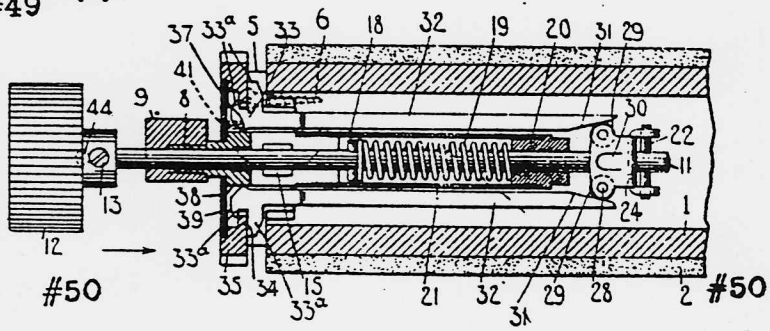

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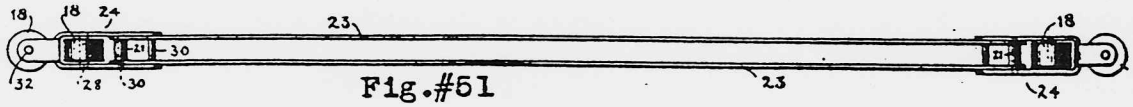
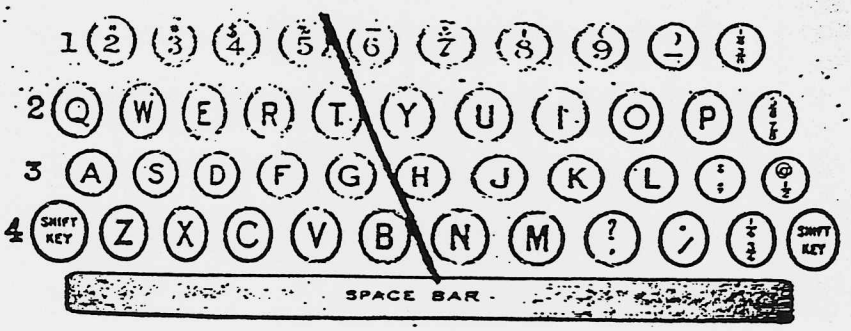


Fig.#51

Standard Key Board



STYLES OF TYPE

PICA. Popular, standard style for correspondence and general work.
Ten characters to the inch. 10 Pitch
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0.

ELITE. Is used largely for personal correspondence. Much matter in small space without crowded appearance.
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0. 12 Pitch

MEDIUM ROMAN. Very legible. Used by public speakers. Either nine or ten to inch, as desired. 10P. or 9
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0.

GOTHIC. FAVORITE FOR BILLING.
USED IN COMMERCIAL AND RAIL-ROAD WORK. TEN TO THE INCH. 10P.
1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,0.

PICA GOTHIC.
A VERY LEGIBLE TYPE. A GOOD MANIFOLDER.

ELITE GOTHIC.
ALL CAPITALS, FOR BILLING. 1234567890$

M.R.GOTHIC.
ALL CAPITALS. FOR BILLING. 1234567890$ 8 Pitch.

CONDENSED ITALIC.
The work of our Condensed Italic Type. 123

GREAT PRIMER.
Used largely by Insurance Companies.

CLARENDON. A shaded Roman
same as
VICTORIA or PRINT-TYPE

Example of perfect side and shifting alignment . Aligned up with "N"&"n"

#1

```
nqnqnwnwnenenrnrntntnynynununininononpnpn:n:nlnlnknknjnjnnhnhngngnfnfndnd
nsnsnananznznxnxnenencnvnvnbnbnnmmn,n/n2n2n3n3n4n4n5n5n6n6n7n7n8n8n9n9n-n-n
NQNQNWNWNENENRNRNTNTNYNYNUNUNINININONONPNPN°N°NLNLNKNKNJNJHNHNGNGNFNFNFNDND
NSNSNSNANANANZNZNZNXNXNCNCNVNVNVNBNBMNMN?N?N.N.N.NN"N#N#N$N%N N&N'NN(N)N)
1212131314141515161617171818181919l-l-l------2  123456789-92938475756666555
lIhlIhlIhlIhlIhlIhNnNnKkKkMmMmMmNnNnlIhlIhlIhlIhlIhlIhNnNnNnNnNnNnlIhlIhKkMmNnlIhlIhlIhlI
Now is the time for you to take advantage of this opportunity . Now.
Now Is The Time For You To Take Advantage Of This Opportunity . Now.
NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY . NOW .
```

#2

BANKING TROUBLE .

Perfect	. Irregular (right)	. Irregular (Left)
Now is the time for Now is the time for you to take advantage of this opportunity to fit yourself .	Now is the time for Now is the time for you to take advantage of this opportunity to fit yourself .	Now is the time Now is the time for you to take advantage of the opportunity to fit

#3

TRACKING TROUBLES .

Perfect	Irregular (up)	Irregular(side)
Underwood Typewriter This is perfect .	Typewriter This is imperfect	Typewriter This is imperfect.
(dont) Paper slipp Paper slipp Paper slipp	Paper slipping Paper slipping Paper slipping Paper slipping 1-cause	Cause- lost- motion in carriage and bar - bearings etc.

#4

Perfect spacing	Irregular Spacing	
This is a sample of spacing . This is a sample of spacing . This is a sample of spacing . This is a sample of spacing..	This is a sample of This is a sample of This is a sample of This is a sample of	nnnnnnn nnnnnnn nnnnn n

Monarch - Remington Visible
Fox Visible

shadow impression

Example #5

party wanted..
party wanted.
party wanted.
party wnta .
ty wanted to take up these
to the limit of your abili
ge of this opportunity . ti

Ex.#6.

#7 NON-REVERSIBLE RIBBON which remains stationary when all on one spool. It shows its self by a gradually fainting impression until when the ribbon from constant pounding on this point almost no impression results [illegible] parallel through . A hole has been pro[illegible] The above also shows when the rib.is slow in reversingotc. No eyelets.

#8 Once upon a time when the pigs were swine and the turkeys chewed tobacco and the birds built their nests in old mens beards and well when was such a time . Richmond is the metropolis of the South and will continue to be the busiest town South of the Mason and Dixon line until possibly Atlanta will come to the front. Some time hence tho however.

#9 The ribbon is a dry well used one with several **spots of oil of it** see how it smears . Often confused with a too heavily inked ribbon.

10 This line on this machine shows a sluggish reverse of ribbon which shows it slow in recovering.

11 This line is written on a line .Notice line on extreme lower edge. This line is not written on the line properly . The points (lower)of p-q-y-j-g-/-go under the line .

12 If the poor alignment of a machine is magnified four times when carbon copies are being made, it has been aligned for single copies.

#13 The appearance of the carbon work should not be improved at the expense of the single copies. Neither should it be necessary to purchase and use a manifolding attachment.

Perfect columns

56
234
67
5565
67

56
576
2
432
45

65 78
53 335
6 4
56 1
2 3

#14

Imperfect Column etc.

#15

6
69
6
5
5
46
46
5
45

6 6
63
6 6
67 67
5 5
46 46
76 76
5 5
876 87
54

5 5
5 5
2434
4
4
7678
76
234332

VISIBLE DEFECTS -- PRINTED RESULTS.Pg.#41.

Perfect ---HhHhHhHhHhHhNnNnNnNnNnNnMmMmKkKkKkMmMmMmNnNnHhHhHhH
Now Is The Time This Is A Sample Of The Work Done On The Und
16 HhHhHhHhHhHhNnNnNnNnNnNnNnHhHhHhHhHhHhHhHhHhHhKkMmMmNnNnEeRrTt
Now Is The Mr. Johnson Roanoke Virginia / Hh You Are On Time
H hHhHhHhHhHhHhHhHhHhHhHhHhHh and soforth. UNDERWOOD HhHh.n

The Norfolk & Wes trn Railway runs bet ween Norfolk & thc We
17 Norfolk & Westrn Rdwy. runs between Norfolk and the west
Now is the ti me for all g ood p eop ppple to come to the
T he N orfolk and W estrn Rdwy. runs between here and Brist

18 HHHHHHHHHHhhhhhhhhHHHHHHHHHHHHNNKKKKKKkkkkkkKKKKKKKmmmmmmMMMMM
This is a sample of impressions made from a fresh ribbon. H

19 For a sample of battered type sée #27 below .

20 ttttttttttttfrrffttttfffiittttttt gttttttttngjnnnn,mmmmmmmmnen
hhhhttttttttttffffiiiiiiiiiiffffftttttgggdhahfjhhhdjhajhhfrruu
This shows how the ribbon cuts off the top of some characters
yyyyttttttttttttttttttttryyuhjhhhhhnjhjhjhjhhhhyyyuuuyyyyyffft

21 Perfect-nqnwnenrntnynuinonpn:nlnknjhngnfndnsnanznmncnvnbnmm
Imperfect- nanananinininonononoenenenenntntntnynynyenenapapapap
PerfectNQNWNENRNTNYNUINONPN°NLNKHJGNFNDNSNANZNZNKNCNVNBNBMN
Imperfect.NENENENUN NUNUNININONONONONONONANANANANANENENEEEG
Now is the time for all good ppeople to come to the aid of

22 This is a sample of imperfect alignment.Notice irregularit
TH IS IS A SAMPLE OF IRREGULAR ALIGNMENT?NOTICE IRREGULARIT
The quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog.
nqnwnenenenrnrntnynunionononpnononanaaenenhnhnhnhnhnhnhnhnanqnwr
NENENENRNTNYNUNUNINININONONANANANANANANANANANANAANANANQNC
THE QUICK BROWN FOX JUMPED OVER THE LAZY DOG.

23 **This is a good sample of a carbon copy .**

24 If type is twisted on or in end of bar it will appear as shown in #22 above.

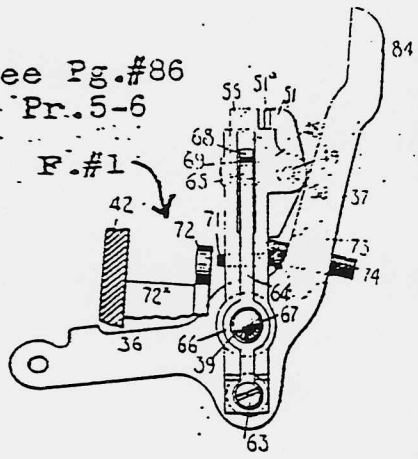
25 line shows an irregular sttttling of platen ratchet . (DROPS)
linc shows an irregular settling of platen ratchet. (rises)
. This is a sample of the regular specimens of gold.
This is a sample of the regular specimens of gold.

26 This trouble is evidenced when the carrage haggs and causes the letters to pile one ver other / May happen any point on line

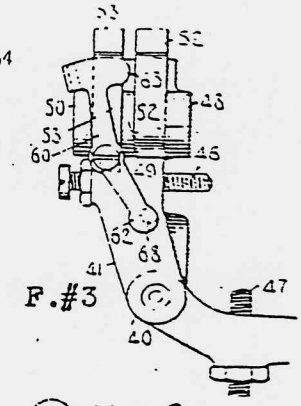
27 (a)aa $\frac{111}{222}$ I f f f f f £ 0 0 0 0 0 0 • the the the nhn

See Pg.#86 Pr.5-6

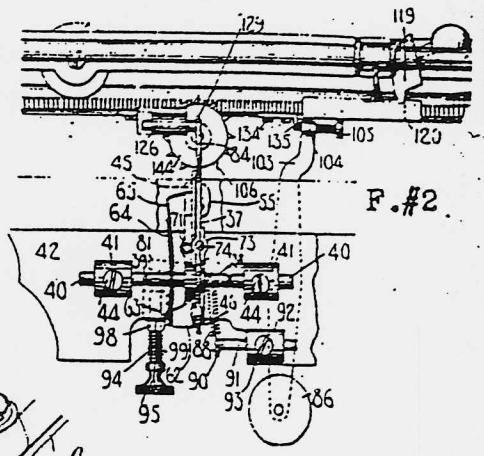
F.#1



F.#3



See Pg.86-Pr.5-6



F.#2

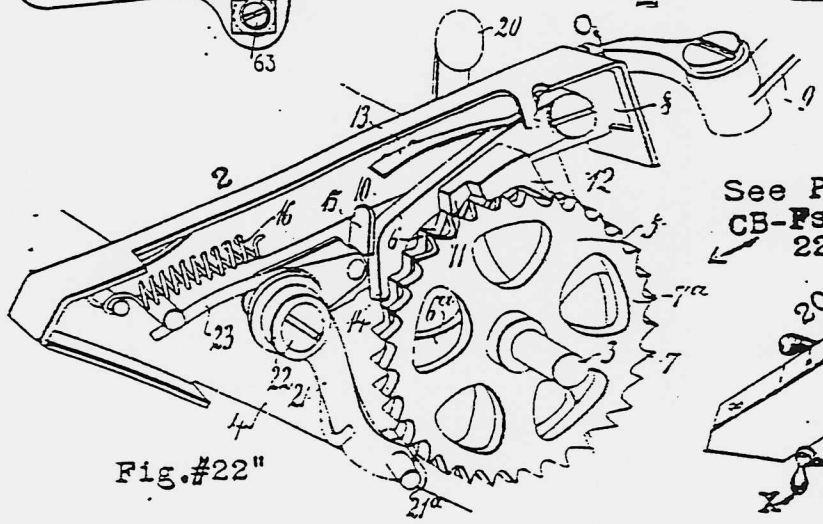
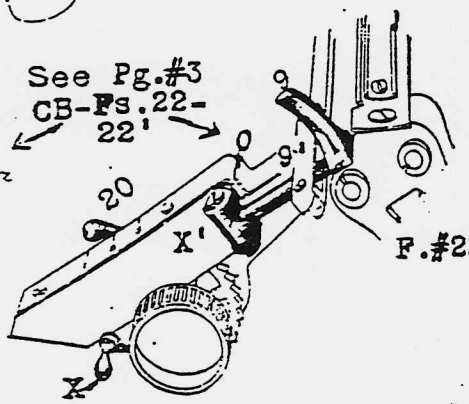


Fig.#22"

See Pg.#3 CB-Fs.22-22'



F.#22[3]

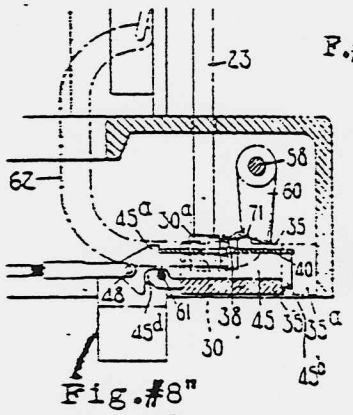
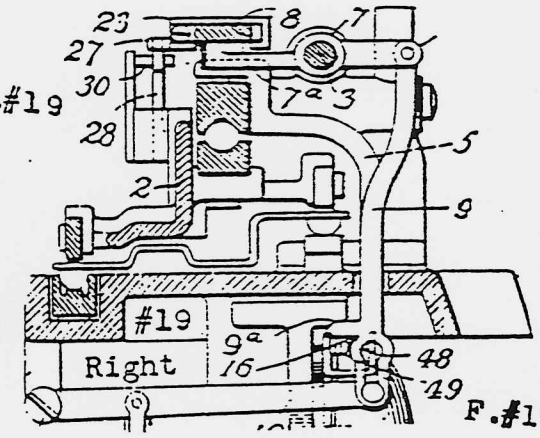


Fig.#8"

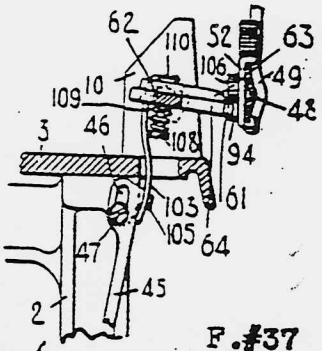
See Pg.26-CB

F.#19



See Pg.#102-Par.#1.

F.#19



F.#37

See CB_Pg.#22 Smith Premier #10-line-lock

The lower edge of line should coincide with scale edge.

A

B	black	hhpqqthkomn	ppqqthzlq pq	tf'"#liAs tyqpn%prefti	hpa pq	●
	red	6 2-09athpq	q qQPapjjt#f		5y[6]h[h]p	●
		1	2	3	4	5

		6		7		8		9	
C	upper	hhhnhrmhtftftftpq		tcftftqpjlj		fkqweaqptfj		ttrthgt	
	lower	8qs	8thamm,m*$#"shg		tcfshfdesnt			ttthIaT	